AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-20 (cancelled).

21 (new). A method of creasing a packaging laminate manufactured from cellulose fibers, which packaging laminate comprises a bulk promoting layer, here denoted bulk layer, which consists of a network structure of cellulose fibers, and on at least one side of the bulk layer at least one side layer, the side layer and bulk layer being directly or indirectly joined to each other over essentially their entire surfaces facing each other, wherein the bulk layer to 40-95% consists of cellulose fibers with a freeness of 550-950 ml CSF, wherein the at least one side layer has a greater density than the bulk layer, and wherein the laminate has a bending stiffness index greater than 2.5 Nm^7/kg^3, but less than 14 Nm^7/kg^3, calculated as a geometric mean value for machine and transverse direction, said method comprising pressing down a creasing device, in a first side of the laminate, to form a crease line, while, on the other side of the laminate, which is opposite to said first side, employing a holding-on tool, which holding-on tool is essentially planar in an area corresponding to the location of the creasing device, whereby said crease line is formed in which said network structure of said bulk layer, is weakened and compressed, while the laminate is kept essentially planar on the opposite side in the area of the crease line, so that said weakening and compression enables folding of the packaging laminate in the crease line, essentially

without the formation of bulges or delamination occurring in between the layers or cracks being formed in connection with the crease line in one or two outermost layers of the laminate.

22 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein the at least one side layer is arranged on said first side of the laminate, whereby said side layer is brought to sink down into the bulk layer in the crease line, and whereby the laminate is kept essentially planar on the opposite side of the sunk down side layers, in the area of the crease line.

23 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein at least 60 % of the bulk layer consists of fibers with a freeness value greater than 600 ml CSF, and the laminate has a bending stiffness index greater than 3.0 Nm^7/kg^3.

24 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein at least 60 % of the bulk layer consists of fibers with a freeness value greater than 650 ml CSF.

25 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein at least 60 % of the bulk layer consists of fibers with a freeness value at least 700 ml CSF.

26 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein at least 60 % of the bulk layer consists of fibers with a freeness value less than 850 700 ml CSF.

27 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein the laminate has a bending stiffness index greater than 4.0 Nm^7/kg^3.

28 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein the laminate has a bending stiffness index greater than 5.0 Nm^7/kg^3.

29 (new). A method of creasing according to claim 21, wherein it is followed by the laminate being folded in the crease line, towards said first side of the laminate.

30 (new). A packaging laminate manufactured from cellulose fibers, said packaging laminate comprising a bulk promoting layer, here denoted bulk layer, which consists of a network structure of cellulose fibers, and on at least one side of the bulk layer at least one side layer, the side layer and bulk layer being directly or indirectly joined to each other over essentially their entire surfaces facing each other, the packaging laminate exhibiting a crease line in a first side of the laminate, wherein the bulk layer to 40-95 % consists of cellulose fibers with a freeness of 550-950 ml CSF, wherein the at least one side layers has a greater density than the bulk layer, wherein the laminate has a bending stiffness index greater than 2.5 Nm^7/Kg^3, but less than 14 Nm^7/kg^3, calculated as a geometric mean value for machine and transverse direction, and wherein said network structure of said bulk layer is weakened and compressed in the crease line, while the laminate is essentially planar on the opposite side in the area of the crease line, so that said weakening and compression enables folding of the packaging laminate in the crease line, essentially without the formation of bulges or

delamination occurring in between the layers or cracks being formed in connection with the crease line in one or two outermost layers of the laminate.

31 (new). A packaging laminate provided with a crease line according to claim 30, wherein the laminate is arranged to be folded in the crease line, from said first side of the laminate, as well as towards said first side of the laminate.

32 (new). Packaging produced by the forming by folding of a packaging laminate according to claim 30.

33 (new). Packaging according to claim 32, wherein said packaging has been formed by folding by, at least in one crease line, folding the laminate towards said first side of the laminate.